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quite declined to submit to any cut and dried rules of morphology even for its own characters; the leaf margins were sometimes erect, sometimes recurved; usually entire or nearly so, but here and there subdenticulate, and generally showing some signs pointing that way, as if, as Mr. Chamberlain suggests, they were "cutting their teeth." The apex was mostly very obtuse, but here and there tapering, the cell structure equally variable, often showing distinct traces of a border, but very frequently (on the same stem) without any; in fact the plant showed in all directions a callous disregard for the convenience of taxonomists.

Pottia Heimii var. *behringiana* Card. & Thér. has the same short capsule, bluntish leaves, and tendency to a border, but the leaves are normally toothed and less obtuse. *P. heimioides* Kindb. has the leaves short and obtuse, but the capsule longer and cylindric, &c. *P. Heimii* var. *obtusifolia* (R. Br.) Hag. (Syn. *P. Ryani* Philib.) is perhaps the nearest form, but that very marked plant has broader and shorter leaves, with plane margins, with more abbreviated characters generally of both gametophyte and sporophyte. On the whole it appears better to consider the Ata plant as a remarkable form of *P. Heimii* with a considerable approach to var. *obtusifolia* (R. Br.) Hag.

NORTHAMPTON, ENGLAND

NOTES

A recent issue of the *Revue bryologique* reports the death, in January, 1921, of Sign. Egidio Corti, who was a member of the Sullivant Moss Society from 1909 to 1916. Sign. Corti was a critical student of the Italian mosses, and had also investigated those of Ecuador. We understand his herbarium is for sale.

The same issue of the *Revue* mentions the death of L'abbe Faurie, well known for his explorations in Japan and Corea. No details are given.

We are informed that the Zoologisch-botanische Gesellschaft of Vienna is prepared to sell a collection containing some 12,000 specimens of mosses, more than 1,000 species of European material, all well prepared specimens collected by such bryologists, among others, as Schimper, Wilson, Lindberg, Juratzka, Molendo, etc. There are also many numbers from old and rare Exisccati. e.g. Bryotheca Europaea. Offers should be sent directly to Dr. Hans Neumeyer, Secretary, at Mechelgasse 3. Wein, III/3, Austria.

Fascicle Nineteen of Mr. John M. Holzinger's *Musci Acrocarpi Boreali-Americani*, sent out May 19th 1922, appears hard on the heels of the eighteenth fascicle, which was noticed in the March, 1922, issue of THE BRYOLOGIST. As will be seen from the subjoined list, the specimens come mainly from the West and South; three numbers represent European collections, which we trust may in time be supplemented with American material. Number 452, *Amphidium Mougeotii*, is from the type locality; number 473 is a portion of Ravenel's original collection. If we might suggest, the completion of this important series of North American mosses can be very greatly aided and hastened if collectors and students will send to Mr. Holzinger for lists of species already issued. Such a course will enable them to determine whether species from their own localities are desiderata. We happen to know that such correspondence will be welcomed by Mr. Holzinger, who has recently written us that he wishes to acknowledge his great obligation, both for material and for assistance in critical determinations, to Mrs. E. G. Britton and Mr. R. S. Williams of the New York Botanical Garden, as well as to the many collectors and students who have aided him in assembling material. Fascicle Nineteen contains the following species:—

451. *Amphidium lapponnicum*, Washington.
452. *A. Mougeotii*, Puy-de-Dome, France.
453. *Archidium alternifolium*, Florida.
454. *A. longifolium*, Florida.
455. *Bryum californicum*, Washington.
456. *Conostomum boreale*, New Hampshire.
457. *Desmatodon Porteri*, Pennsylvania.
458. *Dicranella Grevilleana*, Washington.
459. *D. heteromalla orthocarpa*, Florida.
460. *Dicranum fragilifolium*, Norway.
461. *Didymodon rigidulus*, California.
462. *Ditrichum vaginans*, Connecticut.
463. *Encalypta leiomitra*, Washington.
464. *E. vulgaris obtusa*, Alberta.
465. *Fissidens Donnellii*, Florida.
466. *F. subbasilaris*, Florida.
467. *F. taxifolius*, New York.
468. *Hyophila riparia*, Pennsylvania.
469. *Orthotrichum Braunii*, , Vermont.
470. *O. Jamesianum*, Colorado.
471. *Philonotis gracillima*, Kansas.
472. *Physcomitrium megalocarpum*, Florida.
473. *Pleuridium Ravenelii*, S. Carolina.
474. *Syrrhopodon ligulatus*, Florida.
475. *Tortula obtusifolia*, France and Switzerland.

NOTES ON CURRENT BOTANICAL LITERATURE

H. N. DIXON.—*On a collection of mosses from the Kanara District.* (Journ. Indian Bot. **2**: 174–188, *plate*. 1921.) The district mentioned, from which 50 species or varieties are listed, is on the western coast of British India, a little south of Goa. The following new species are described and details figured: *Archidium birmannicum* Mitt. Mss., *Leucoloma strictifolium* Dix., *Fissidens subfirmus* Dix., F. *karwarensis* Dix., F. *immutatus* Dix, F. *macrosporus* Dix., *Barbula dharwarensis* Dix., *Pinnatella elimbata* Dix., *Ctenidium stereodontoides* Dix., *Vesicularia Levieri* Card. Mss. In addition two new varieties are described (*in Campylopus* and *Brachymenium*), *Fissidens elimbatus* Broth., is reduced to a variety of *F. Walkeri* Broth., and *Hyophila involuta* (Hook,) Jaeg. is stated to include both *H. cylindrica* Jaeg. and *H. stenocarpa* R. &. C.

HOLZINGER, J. M., & T. C. Frye.—*Mosses of the Bureau of Soils Kelp Expedition to Alaska.* (Publ. Puget Sound Biol. Sta. **3**: 23–64. *pls. 4–8* (*containing figs. 1–35*). 1921).—A report on about 1000 packets of mosses collected at odd times by members of the Kelp Expedition mostly near the coast of southeastern or southwestern Alaska, with addition of material from various parts of Alaska and the Yukon accumulated at the University of Washington. The report lists 15 Sphagna, 2 Andreaeae, and 206 species and varieties of true mosses. One new combination, *Brachythecium pacificum* (R. & C.) Grout occurs; *Camptothecium paulianum* Grout, *Hypnum tananae* Grout, and *Aulacomnium androgynum pygmaeum* Holz. & Frye are proposed as new, (none figured). Besides many extensions of range on the peninsula itself, forty-four species and eleven varieties are here first recorded for Alaska, two being new to America. A bib-